Issue April 14 follows—

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OLD SERIES—VOL. LXI—NO 3,147

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1896.

NEW SERIES—VOL. XIII—NO. 697

State Librarian

A GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL.

We have heard Mr. Bourke Cockran's speech, which he delivered in New York on Tuesday night in reply to Mr. Bryan's great speech of the week before, highly spoken of. We have taken the pains to read it carefully and must confess that we see nothing in it whatever. Elsewhere we give some extracts from the New York Journal describing its effect and some of the incidents connected with its delivery. We wish we had the space to reproduce the Journal's parallel columns in which it confronts Mr. Cockran with quotations from those parts of Mr. Bryan's speech which he distorted or misrepresented. No one carries the literal words of a speech in his head, certainly the body of an audience such as they pack in the Madison Square Garden does not. It is an old trick of the low sort of stump speaker to take advantage of this fact and to state his enemy's propositions in convenient shape for demolition. That is what, we are surprised to see, Mr. Cockran has done.

Outside of this, the Wall Street orator indulged in a lot of elementary statements such as one would find in an almanac or a "prep" school's political economy. Here is an example:

"The volume of money plays but a small part in the ordinary transactions of life. It is not the volume of money, but the activity of money, that counts. If a person wants to see just how a dollar works in the ordinary exchanges, in what might be called a retail business, he has but to take a dollar out of his pocket and go out into the street and buy some fruit. Now, the fruit dealer can take that dollar and buy some vegetables; the green grocer, with the same dollar, would buy something else, and so on, that one dollar passing from hand to hand, might circulate twenty dollars of commodities in the course of a single day. That one dollar circulating twenty dollars' worth of commodities makes more business and more trade than two dollars could make, if they circulated only ten dollars' worth of commodities."

Here, however, is a statement which is worth dissecting:

"The pretence that men can be enriched by swelling the volume of coinage is the oldest delusion that has affected mankind since the beginning of civilization."

The logical result of this reasoning, if pursued to its ultimate conclusion, is that if an increase of coinage be not a good thing, the abolition of money would produce the perfect state. That is the inevitable conclusion, *unless* we assume that money is like the air, for example—too dense when seventeen atmospheres in the Brooklyn bridge caissons made the workmen therein bleed at the ears and nose; or too thin, so that one shall gasp like a fish out of water if he ascend to the top of Himalaya. Nature regulates the density of the air so that it may feed men's lungs comfortably. If then money is like the air, who is to regulate the volume of its coinage? the creditor or the debtor, the wage payer or the wage-earner, Mr. Cockran or Mr. Bryan?

Let Nature do that also. That was the system before 1873. Any other system is dishonest as well as hurtful.

Again says Mr. Cockran:

"I do not suppose Mr. Bryan expects that he can multiply the number of chairs upon this platform, or upon this floor, although he has shown his capacity to empty them" [that is a jet of wit worthy of the Bowery or of a school debate] "If he is going to work any change in the condition of man, he must increase the material possessions of some part of the community. Now, if he got possession of the Government to-morrow, he could not create one single thing of value by any exercise of governmental power in the world."

Mr. Cockran has unconsciously gone to the root of the money question in this and the other passage quoted, and does the cause of his opponents a great service thereby.

For example:

Money either creates value (that is, in Mr. Cockran's language, creates a "material possession"), or it does not. If it does not, it should be abolished, so that, for example, to use one of Mr. Cockran's illustrations, the laborer might carry home at night for his wages one of the chairs he helped to make during the day, and cut it in pieces to pay his butcher and his green grocer. But if money does create value, then the more of it (real money) the country has the better. From the beginning of the use of gold and silver as money, the nations of the earth have considered him a public benefactor who discovered and worked a mine of either.

ANOTHER CRANK.

It looks as if all Gotham was afflicted by Mr. Cockran's brand of lunacy. The once level-headed World, in commenting upon his speech says:

"When free coinage is proposed as a means of raising the price of commodities it is proposed to take from the wage-earners of the country a certain part of their earnings and give it to another class. That is the simple, obvious fact, and Mr. Cockran makes a powerful appeal when he asks the wage and salary earning people of New York what they think of the proposal. This is the marrow of the whole matter. The proposal of free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1, *without the concurrence of other nations*, is a proposal to rob every wage-earner, every salaried person, every pensioner, every savings-bank depositor or other small investor, of one-half his income, and to give the proceeds of the robbery to a favored class in return for votes."

The italicised words are ours, and the World gives its case away when it uses them. If "free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1" by the United States "without the concurrence of other nations," makes it possible to pay debts with 50 cent dollars, in what respect would the concurrence of the other nations qualify that act of dishonesty? The World, the Clevelandites, the Cockranites and the McKinleyites all profess stoutly to believe in international bimetallism. Now, let us have an answer, Messrs. Cranks, or forever hold your peace on the "dishonest" racket.

Two things, says the Raleigh News and Observer, depress the gold men. Herr Most is a blatant gold standard man and W. C. P. Breckinridge formally bolts Bryan's nomination. The silver cause prospers.

A VERITABLE CRANK.

We are beginning to think that the New York goldbugs are not wholly bad. At least, not all of them. As it is nearly always the thief that cries "stop thief," and these goldbugs have spent most of their lung power in ridiculing the bimetallists as "cranks," perhaps they are themselves more cranks than knaves. While that may be so, the fact doos not prevent them from being, like many other unbalanced persons, "crazy on their own side."

However this may be, it is now plain that they have put forward a veritable crank in Mr. Bourke Cockran, who seems to have as many wheels in his head as a perpetual motion dreamer. Here is one of his economic discoveries, which he states with all the solemnity of a Cap'n Cuttle:

"We see that he [Mr. Bryan, or any other trustee of legislative power] cannot enrich one man without impoverishing another."

If Mr. Cockran were a South Sea Islander, we should understand that he was merely ignorant. As he is a man of education whose mature years at least have been spent in civilization, we have no alternative but to set him down as a crank.

The difficulty with Mr. Cockran and all of his purblind kind is that they have reversed the order of the uses of money. Money is, first of all things, a "medium of exchange." Its use as a "measure of value," and especially of "deferred payments," is secondary and incidental.

As a medium of exchange, the tyro in economics knows that the function of money is to enrich both parties to a trade. It enriches the farmer to buy necessary supplies from the merchant, and the merchant to sell them to the farmer.

But Mr. Cockran has also something to say of the other function of money:

"Now, in order that you shall understand just how a change in the standard of value enables men to cheat their creditors, you have but to consider the function which money fills in measuring debts. For instance, if I had paid $10 for ten yards of cloth to be delivered to me next week, and in the interim the Government should pass a law declaring that hereafter the yard measure should consist of eighteen inches, and that all existing contracts should be settled under that system of measuring, I would be cheated out of half the cloth for which I had paid.

"If on the other hand, I owed a cloth merchant for ten yards of cloth which he had delivered to me, and which were payable next week, and in the meantime the Government should change the standard of value and cut down the unit of coinage one-half, then I would settle that debt for five dollars, and the cloth merchant would have been cheated."

That is a sort of "heads I win, tails you lose" brace of propositions. In both cases it is the creditor who is represented as being cheated by the act of legislation. Why didn't Mr. Cockran make his first proposition, for instance, to read seventy-two inches instead of eighteen? In such case he would have represented the effect of the original act of dishonest legislation, which is the cause of all the trouble and which Mr. Bryan is trying to have righted.

As we all know that Mr. Cockran is an honorable man, the conclusion is irresistible that he is merely a highly developed crank.

ALL CLASSES SUFFER.

In his speech of acceptance, Mr. Bryan said:

"It is only necessary to note the increasing number of failures in order to know that a gold standard is ruinous to merchants and manufacturers. The business men do not make their profits from the people from whom they borrow money, but from the people to whom they sell their goods. It the people cannot buy, retailers cannot sell, and if retailers cannot sell, wholesale merchants and manufacturers must go into bankruptcy."

All classes suffer under the blight of this money contraction except, as we said the other day, that very small class, the ultimate money changers, who, like the vulture, feed only upon the dead. Yet it is these who have been forcing so many business men and manufacturers to think that their interests also lay in a contraction of the currency. One of the most powerful agencies, as we all know, used in this behalf has been the army of travelling men from the cities whose views are derived from those who employ them and whose employers, in turn, derive theirs from the manufacturers who sell them goods on credit. The manufacturers imbibe theirs from the capitalists who lend them money upon mortgage to tide over the bad times, and who eventually—as the times keep bad—close them out on the past due mortgages.

It is only this class of wreckers who, of all our seventy millions of population, derive any benefit whatever from the appreciating single standard. For them the countless millions suffer.

"The business men," says Mr. Bryan, "do not make their profits from people from whom they borrow money, but from the people to whom they sell their goods." And yet while the business man knows this only too well, he has been forced by the threats of his creditors—just as the "protected" laborers in New England are coerced by their employers—to advocate a doctrine that means his eventual ruin.

Is this not true? Will not the army of drummers admit that they have practically received instructions from their home houses, all through Cleveland's administration, to propagate the gold doctrine, or at least the "international" humbug? Will not the thousands of broken merchants and manufacturers admit that pressure was brought to bear upon them by their creditors to stiffen their backs against the producing classes as if these were their natural enemies instead of their best friends?

Our friend of the Charlotte Observer will find the language complained of by the OBSERVER (an intemperate assault on the State committee) in the Statesville Landmark of the 14th instant. Understanding that the editor of our Charlotte contemporary was also the editor of the Landmark, we naturally attributed the objectionable language to him. We are glad to know that we were mistaken.

Bourke Cockran's Speech.

The goldbugs, assistant Republicans and Republicans in New York are doing their best to make it appear that the speech of their great orator, Mr. Bourke Cockran, on Tuesday night in reply to Mr. Bryan, surpassed that of Mr. Bryan and was more warmly received. But Truth has an organ in the Journal of that city which says, among other things:

Mr. Cockran's effort was but slighly argumentative and almost entirely oratorical. His chief aim was to prove that the workingman is more benefitted by an appreciating dollar than any other person. Incidentally Mr. Cockran attacked the former for his share in what he called "a Populistic conspiracy." At times he aroused enthusiasm.

In point of attendance the meeting was not the success expected. There were vacant seats in the gallery and many boxes were unoccupied. Before the conclusion of Mr. Cockran's speech at least one thousand persons left the galeries. The temperature was thirty-five degrees lower than when Mr. Bryan recently spoke and the Garden was comfortable throughout the evening.

The army of policemen on duty in and around the hall had little to do, the crowds not exceeding those to be found in the neighborhood of the Garden on the night of an Old Guard ball.

One of the significant features of the meeting was the hissing of Perry Belmont. He declared that Populism was "tainted Republicanism," and for a half minute there was much confusion owing to the mingling of hisses and applause.

Conspicuous among those present were the many men of wealth who acted as vice-presidents and Thomas C. Platt, Warner Miller, Mayor Strong, N. B. Scott, National Committeeman from West Virginia, and Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, who has charge of the Eastern McKinley headquarters.

In marked contrast to the simplicity of the Bryan notification meeting was the gathering of last night, when the Irish orator spoke for a gold standard. Last week Madison Square Garden was barren of decoration, except on the platform, where American flags were draped. Last night it was a mass of color, a kaleidoscopic vista of bunting and tinsel.

A week ago men sat in their shirt sleeves listening to the speakers; last evening frock coats and tweeds were seen on every hand, while the glitter of diamond shirt studs vied with the electric lights.

Last Wednesday there was no effort to create any artificial enthusiasm; last night miniature American flags were placed at every seat, that an ostentacious display might result later at the signal.

The temperature last night was hardly seventy degrees; a week ago it approached the one hundred mark; and yet, despite all this, the throng which greeted Mr. Cockran was by no means as large as that which greeted the nominee of the Democratic party.

As the guests took their seats they appeared dazzled by the splendor which surrounded them.

Some amusing incidents occurred discomfiting to the orator. Says the Journal:

Mr. Cockran said: "The Government cannot afford to be generous. If it favors one, it oppresses the other."

"How about protection?" came a cry from the gallery.

Although Mr. Cockran stopped and stammered, he certainly could not have heard the question, because he did not reply.

After half an hour's talk his voice became gradually lower, and then it took on a hoarseness which was not pleasant. But as this grew more apparent, his questioners grew more violent. He banged the railing before him, and swung out right and left with both hands. They were not the graceful gestures for which Bourke Cockran is famous. Perhaps this was due to nervousness, caused by the fact that the tramp of people leaving the hall must have discomfited him. While the air was cool and the ventilation excellent, it was clearly apparent after the less than three quarters of an hour's talk that he was failing to hold the attention of his auditors. The upper gallery was practically depopulated at 9:40 o'clock, and as a police captain remarked, after surveying the hall, "Why, they're going out, one hundred a minute."

Mr. Cockran was reading a selection from one of Mr. Bryan's speeches. His audience, however, did not understand this, for a voice called out:

"Bully for you, Bourke!" and the crowd gave a loud cheer, thinking it was a Cockran sentiment. The speaker was clearly embarrassed.

Mr. Cockran again quoted Mr. Bryan, and with results that were hardly pleasant to himself. He was quoting Mr. Bryan's statement, "We have begged of you, we have pleaded with you, and now we must defy you," when a man, sitting directly beneath the speaker, exclaimed: "But Bryan's right."

"Yes, Bryan's right," came from a dozen different parts of the hall.

There was another feature of Mr. Cockran's address which caused his admirers and supporters some alarm, and that was wherein he began attacking the farmers. He declared that the silver agitation was but a conspiracy of the farmers. As he said this a hand reached out and pulled his coat tail. Just whose hand it was could not be told from the press seats, but it looked strangely like that of Perry Belmont. Mr. Cockran paused, bent his head, listened to a few whispered words, and then began a eulogy of the farmer as the creator of wealth.

REPUBLICAN "DEMOCRATS."

The speakers' platform at the north end of the Garden bore upon its planks many such eminent gold standard "Democrats" as Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy under Harrison.

As well known gold standard Democrats entered the hall they were greeted with cheers such as: "What the matter with Mayor Strong?"

But every now and then a voice would cry out, "What's the matter with Bryan?" and as a round of applause arose, showing that there were many real democrats in the hall, the "Hannnites" and their Republican allies, would hiss roundly to drown the cheers and handclapping. But the most conspicuous cry of the earlier part of the evening was that of "Three cheers for Major McKinley!" It was interesting to note how enthusiestically such life-long "Democrats" as Perry Belmont, Horatio C. King and their associates on the platform responded. General King grew positively red in the face as he howled for the Canton statesman.

Col. W. S. Cook and wife, and Miss Kate Johnson, of Wilmington, left Saturday for Cleveland, Ohio. Col. Cook goes in the capacity of Supreme Representative from North Carolina, to attend the meeting of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of the World.

An Important Convert

New York Journal.

According to President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown University, the only way out of the financial mire into which Uncle Sam has wandered is the adoption of free coinage independent of other nations. It is not only the only cure offered by political action, President Andrews holds, but it can be done without danger to our national credit.

The real danger, and an immediate one, that he sees, is in not providing for bimetallism, because if no change is made in our currency system, there is no way for the country to avoid buying more gold to pay running expenses.

President Andrews has been for a long time an advocate of bimetallism, but until recently he favored international agreement. He has come around to the belief, however, that Uncle Sam is able to go it alone, and that there will be no dangerous influx of silver should free coinage be adopted.

In answer to the question, "Would not free coinage by the United States alone lead to a complete displacement of our gold?" Dr. Andrews replied:

IT WOULD PUT GOLD INTO USE.

"I do not think so. People would not hoard or export gold in the face of a movement certain to cheapen it. It seems to me rather likely that the rehabilitation of silver by us would be the occasion of setting free vast amounts of gold now hoarded."

"Would not the effect of the recent increased production of gold, as compared to silver, be counterbalanced in the event of free coinage by the stimulus thus given to silver mining and by the influx of foreign silver?"

"There would be no influx of foreign silver," he replied. "Immediately free coinage by us would increase the total amount of silver produced, but the new silver could not be mined at so low a marginal cost as at present prevails. The marginal cost would be increased with the output, so that all tendency from this source of silver would be negatived. Prolific silver mines now are very few."

NO DAMAGE TO OUR CREDIT.

As to the advantages of free silver and the possibility that they would be negatived by injury to our credit, thus causing a withdrawal of foreign capital, Dr. Andrews said:

Our present course must speedily lower our credit. How long could a man or a firm continue to have credit who borrowed each year to pay a large portion of his running expenses. Yet, on a gold basis, this course is inevitable, and that is at this present moment the reason why foreign lenders are afraid of our securities.

There must be a change if we would avoid bankruptcy. With free coinage, every industry would look up and even if we lost our gold, our prosperity would invite English capital, just as Japan's prosperity now causes it to rush there.

Never since slavery days has the press in the parts of the country familiar to me displayed such disregard for truth and such stubborn obtuseness to the most obvious considerations as at present on the silver question.

WHAT THE MONEY POWER WANTS.

This means that the money power, seated in London, but with representatives in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, is determined to continue the appreciation of gold, and determined, therefore, that the facts shall not be known. The bankers and the press are almost entirely under its influence. I think the money question, at the present time, the greatest question of civilization.

The argument of Dr. Andrews is regarded as having the more importance because of his high standing as a financial writer. He has long been an advocate of bimetallism, but until recently urged international agreement. About two years ago he published a book called "An Honest Dollar," which was a plea for bimetallism, denying, however, the ability of the United States to bring this about without agreement with other countries.

Before becoming president of Brown university, Dr. Andrews was professor of political economy and finance at Cornell university.

Mr. Bryan's Good Fortune.

Atlanta Journal.

Some of the opponents of Mr. Bryan are playing into his hand beautifully.

Since his nomination he has been as fortunate in the folly and recklessness of his enemies as he has been in the devotion and enthusiasm of his friends. The Chicago convention had hardly adjourned before a telegram was sent all over the country announcing that Mr. Bryan had for years been a corporation attorney and that at the time of his nomination he was on the payroll of the Union Pacific railroad. This report was a pure fabrication and was promptly exposed and denounced.

A little later Senator Thurston made the assertion that Mr. Bryan had been for several years in the pay of the silver mine owners. This falsehood was exploded as soon as the former canard.

Attacks of this character cannot fail to help Mr. Bryan's candidacy. They show the desperation of the Republican campaign liar and react on the party in whose service that creature is engaged.

The latest attack upon the Democratic nominee is seen in the efforts of the McKinley organs to belittle the speech of Mr. Bryan at the ratification meeting in New York. When any intelligent person who has read the speech sees it described as a weak effort and a failure, he comes at once to the conclusion that the newspaper which applies such terms to it is afraid of its effect. A sneer is not an argument. The speech of Mr. Bryan has been judged by the country on its merits and the verdict of all impartial persons is that it was a very creditable effort.

The New York World one of the most active opponents of Mr. Bryan, says very sensibly:

"It is a very foolish mistake in the McKinley newspapers to ridicule or attempt to belittle Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance.

"It was a very able speech, logical in arrangement, admirable spirit and strongly reasoned, clearly and cleverly expressed. We do not think there is another free silver advocate in the country who could write so able or so effective a plea for his cause as was that of Mr. Bryan."

Both Mr. Bryan and Major McKinley have expressed the hope that this would be a clean and hightoned campaign, and we trust that no Democrat will descend to the low and silly methods which some Republican newspapers and politicians have adopted.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

"Sixteen to One."

What does 16 to 1 mean? How many of us know? Ask anyone—your neighbor, yourself perhaps—and note the lack of knowledge extant. And yet in the abstract the matter is a simple one. It expresses the relative value of gold and silver for coinage purposes as established by the government. Of necessity, things that are placed in comparison and considered, measured, estimated or valued relatively must have a common character of some sort. In the case of gold and silver it is weight. One ounce of silver has only one sixthteenth the value of an ounce of gold. One ounce of gold is worth sixteen ounces of silver.

This government ratio, while arbitrary, is based upon something which rests itself upon the natural laws of commerce, the two chief conditions of which are demand and supply; in other words, the legal ratio is the commercial or true ratio modified for one technical reason or another to a small decimal extent.

This ratio or relative value has fluctuated with more or less violence since the earliest record of its existence. It has been affected wholly by causes which may be grouped under the heads of supply and demand. There have been temporary disturbances, such as affect all merchandise, which have either raised or lowered the ruling value of the cheaper metal relatively to the dearer—speculation, governmental action, or other human action which suspended the workings of natural laws for a time. But in the main the market has been influenced by over or under production, by improved methods of mining, new mechanical discoveries, increased transportation facilities, reduced freight rates, and so on—the usual things which figure in the progress of the world's commerce.

Within historic times the value of silver relatively to gold has greatly changed. In antiquity local conditions governed entirely, there were as many values to silver as there were countries. Commerce gradually equalized these differences.

According to the relative production of the two metals countries appreciated or depreciated silver. In Asia, a gold producing country, silver was higher in estimation than in Europe, of which silver was the peculiar production. This estimation in Asia prevailed until within a recent period. As late as the seventeenth century gold and silver were equally valued in Japan.

The earliest record of ratio is found inscribed at Karnak, the tribute list of Thutmosis, 1600 B. C., giving 13 33 to 1. The Britannica tells us that the same ratio is shown by cuneiform inscriptions on ancient Persian coins and that Xenophon reported its existence 400 B. C. With the approach of the Christian era silver appreciated with relation to gold. In 189 B. C., both Greeks and Romans had a ratio of 10 to 1. Upon Cæsar's return to Rome there was a temporary relative superabundance of gold and the ratio fell to 7½ to 1. A century later the ratio of 12½ to 1 was fixed. It so remained for nearly two centuries.

At the end of the fifteenth century the ratio established by Spain was 10¾ to 1. Half a century later, the plunder of America being principally in gold, the wealth of the Potosi silver mines not being as yet known, Spain, which country then monopolized the supplies of precious metals, raised the legal value of gold to 13½ to 1. Another century made Portugal the arbiter, as into its coffers flowed a stream of gold from Brazil, Japan and the East Indies. In 1688 for the first time appeared the now celebrated figures 16 to 1. Then came another change. The placers of Brazil were exhausted, the Orient had been fully plundered, Portugal had lost its importance. Spain again controlled the ratio, and in 1755, her colonial produce being chiefly silver, she raised the relative value of the white metal to 15½ to 1 for Europe, allowing it to remain at the Portuguese ratio for her American colonies. France had had since 1726 a ratio of her own, 14½ to 1. In 1795 she adopted the Spanish relation—15½ to 1.

The Law and Gold and Silver Prices.

To the Editor of The World:

In view of the fact that there was no fixed mint price of silver under either the Bland-Allison or the Sherman act, and as free coinage of silver must necessarily be accompanied by a fixed mint price, how does the fall in the price of silver under those acts show that free coinage will not sustain the price fixed by the free coinage law?

Under free coinage of silver at the ratio of 15.988 to 1 (commonly spoken of as 16 to 1) the fixed mint price will be $1 for each 371¼ grains of pure silver. So long as the mint pays that price for all silver brought to it (as it now pays $20.67 for all gold brought), how can the market price of silver fall below the mint price? With a fixed mint price of silver do you think any owner of silver bullion would take less for his silver than the mint offers? Do not free and unlimited coinage of silver and the necessary fixed mint price create an unlimited demand for the limited supply at the fixed mint price?

Under free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 the fixed mint price of pure silver will be $1 for 371¼ grains, or $1 for 412½ grains of standard silver. In that case the silver dollar will contain an amount of silver for which the mint has paid $1, won't it? And if that dollar is melted down without loss of metal the mint will again pay $1 for the bullion. So the melting-pot test will hold good of the silver dollar under free coinage, won't it?

In a letter that I received from Secretary John G. Carlisle, written on June 2, 1896, he said: "Whenever there is a coinage of gold there must necessarily be a mint price of gold. Free coinage and a mint price are inseparable, since without such a fixed mint price uniformity in the coinage would be impossible." Does it not follow from this that it is law that makes the gold coinage uniform?

In the same letter Mr. Carlisle said: "The price of gold and the value of gold are entirely different things. The price does not vary, but the value is always varying. There is no invariable standard of value, and there never was." In view of this, what becomes of the anti-silver argument that gold is stable, that its value is non-variable and that it is an invariable standard of value?

In the same letter Mr. Carlisle said: "Congress may fix the price or number of dollars to be coined out of an ounce of gold, but it cannot fix the value of the $20.67 when coined—that is, it cannot fix the price of an ounce of gold in commodities." What then becomes of the anti-silver argument that Congress cannot fix the value of the silver dollars when coined and cannot fix their purchasing power?

WILLIAM G. EGGLESTON.

Helena, Mo., July 28.

GOLD IS SENT.
Investors in the Dean Safe System of speculation receive semi-monthly dividends in gold. Over 300 per cent per annum made on investments by E. S. DEAN & Co., Bankers, 35 Broadway, New York. Investors of this firm distributed all over the United States and Canada. July 2-13t

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Champion of the People.

Atlanta Constitution.

Unable to resist the progress of the free coinage sentiment in New York, the papers of that city have resorted to arguments hitherto unknown to any former political campaign.

To call them arguments is to invest them with a dignity which is altogether out of keeping with the shallow sophistries which they contain. In a polite sense only, and with apologies to the "king's English," the term is employed in this connection.

Never before has mortal man received such an ovation as the people of New York have paid to Bryan, and yet the papers of that city have taxed their resources to the utmost in trying to pervert the true significance of recent events in the metropolis.

One of the papers goes so far as to say that Bryan's arrival in New York was characterized by circumstances extremely humiliating. Making this statement more explicit, it was said that not a single member of President Cleveland's cabinet was on hand to meet the visitor and that Grover himself was far away from the scene of enthusiasm presented at the depot on the arrival of the train. Still another missing screw was pointed out in the fact that a certain United States senator had deliberately left the city to avoid the embarrassment of meeting Bryan.

Who in the name of Simple Simon ever heard of such monstrous and ridiculous absurdities? Surely the magazine from which these New York papers get their ammunition must be well nigh empty. Though observing the absence of a few single standard leaders, these papers, however, did not observe the absence of the people. As a matter of fact the people of New York have never rallied about a standard bearer with such exultant enthusiasm as they have in this campaign about the colors of the democratic nominee.

With the people gloriously on his side, Mr. Bryan can afford to waive the support of those whom the New York papers call "the veteran leaders" of democracy, and it makes no difference whether these so-called leaders receive him at the railroad station or not, provided the people are there to meet him.

A Newbernian at the Notification.

Newbern Journal.

Mr. Thos. Daniels, who returned from New York last night had the following to say to the Journal about Bryan's speech and his trip:

I enjoyed the trip very much. There was an immense gathering to hear Bryan and the most of them were laboring men. The gold men in New York are scared to death. I never saw greater enthusiasm than that shown by Bryan's hearers. A Tammany man told me that he was on the inside and that he knew that Bryan would carry New York.

A Republican, from Buffalo, N. Y., said he would vote for McKinley, but everybody in Buffalo was for free silver. If a man wanted to get a fight on his hands, let him talk about gold in Buffalo.

I went to a theatre while I was in New York, and a man brought out on the stage a picture and put it on a stand. "Ladies and gentlemen said he, "this is a picture of Wm. McKinley." Of course he expected to hear great applause, but not a man raised his voice. He repeated what he had said again, "Ladies and gentlemen, this is a picture of Wm. McKinley." Not a word was said. The third time, the man said "this is Wm. McKinley," and not a word. Then turning around the man said, "This is William Jennings Bryan," the house roared. That was evidence to me that Bryan was in the lead.

It was the biggest demonstration I ever saw.

All this talk in the papers about the crowd getting up and going out is a hoax. About as many came in as went out. I dare say that four-fifths of the crowd remained until the speech was over.

Another Inconsistency.

Raleigh News and Observer.

The opponents of the free coinage of silver policy continue to revel in inconsistencies. One we have already pointed out—their assertion that free-coined silver dollars will be worth but 53 cents and that the silver miner will nevertheless have a profit of nearly 100 per cent. by sending 53 cents worth of silver to the mint to be coined into a dollar. If what is now worth but 53 cents is still worth no more after being coined, then the silver miner has clearly not been benefited.

A more recently perpetrated inconsistency is having a great "run." It is that free coinage of silver will result in all the world and his wife sending silver to us to be coined, with the result that our currency will become inflated beyond anything ever seen before outside of balloon factories; while in the next gold organ we pick up the assertion made that if a free coinage of silver bill becomes a law all the gold will leave the country, and as the capacity of our mints is limited to a few millions a year and it would take a generation or two to coin enough of silver to take the place of the gold, the most frightful contraction of currency the world has seen since the days of no currency at all would follow.

These are scare arguments and the gold advocates ought to be above them.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Smalley's Literary Mission Abroad.

George W. Smalley, the famous American editor-author, has been granted a two months' holiday by his paper, the London Times, and has gone abroad on a special mission for The Ladies' Home Journal. He has engaged to prepare a short series of articles for that magazine, and is gathering the material for them in Europe. The work will necessitate his spending part of the summer in England, and the remainder in Germany.

IAN MACLAREN'S NEW STORY.

Ian Maclaren's new short story, the last he will write until after his American visit, has been secured by The Ladies' Home Journal, for publication in the October and November issues. It is called "The Minister of St. Bede's," and is said to be the brightest and cleverest Maclarensque vein. Besides its charms as a delightful romance, the story is said to be notable for the admirable character that the author has created for the chief personage—the minister of St. Bede's, as the loyal lover of an humble Scotch lassie.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Liquor Dealers Adjourn.

The most harmonious meeting ever held by the North Carolina Liquor Dealers, Distillers and Grape Growers' Association came to conclusion last Wednesday noon.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Frank O'Donnell, Asheville.

1st Vice President—S. T. Smith, Raleigh

2nd Vice President—T. H. Scoggins, Durham.

Secretary and Treasurer—F. W. Ortman, Wilmington.

Corresponding Secretary—E. V. Denton, Raleigh.

Auditing Committee—J. G. L. Gieschen, Wilmington; T. B. Brown, Kinston, John U. Smith, Raleigh.

Committee on Trade Mark—W. C. Hudgins, Raleigh; T. D. Turner, Hillsboro; M. Rathjen, Wilmington; F. Richter, Wilmington; L. Weil, Wilmington.

The Board of Control which consists of a member from each congressional district will be appointed later on by the President. The president has chosen Mr. W. J. McDonald from this the Third congressional district.

Durham was selected for the next annual meeting.

A vote of thanks was passed to the proprietor of the LaFayette Hotel for the use of the parlor, as also for the courteous treatment extended.

A vote of thanks was also extended to the local association and especially to Mr. W. J. McDonald for their liberal and kind attention to them and visiting members.

At Fayetteville Next August.

The North Carolina Firemen's Association in session at Salisbury yesterday selected Fayetteville as the next place for holding the convention. The following officers were elected for the current year:

President (re-elected)—J. D. McNeill, of Fayetteville.

First Vice-President (re-elected)—E. G. Parmele, of Wilmington.

Second Vice-President—J. W. Griffin.

Statistician—B. F. Amerson.

Secretary—J. C. Wiebe.

Treasurer—T. A. Green.

Chief Martin Newman, of Wilmington, was unanimously elected delegate to the national firemen's association.

The firemen's parade and tournament took place Thursday. The judges of the races were W. C. VonGlahn, B. F. Amerson and John Roddick. In the long distance race for steamers, Howard Relief Steam Fire Engine Company of Wilmington won the first prize. Wilmington's distance was 221 feet four inches and Winston 225 feet two inches.

In the quick steaming contest Greensboro won first prize, in 3 minutes twenty-four seconds. Newbern won second prize, making it in 3 and thirty-three seconds.

In the hand reel race, the Southside team of Greensboro won first prize, time 31¼.

The Cashwells Discharged.

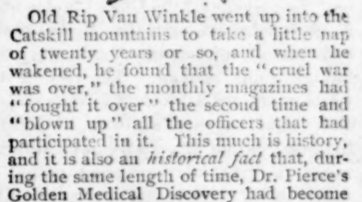
Magistrate Cashwell and his brother, deputy sheriff Cashwell, both of Rockfish township, were discharged by 'Squire McLean Thursday morning. The 'Squire adjudged that the prosecution was frivolous and malicious and that the prosecutors pay the costs in the case.

The Cashwells were charged with appropriating to their own use fines due to the State. Rockfish's little sensation is now over, and the sixty odd witnesses will return home and dream of big books, fierce lawyers and mild Magistrate McLean.

Freight Trains.

For the benefit of persons who may have to take a freight train on the C. F. & Y. V. at times, we publish the following:

The freight train to Wilmington leaves Fayetteville at 8:50 a. m. daily; to Bennettsville at 1:00 p. m. daily; to Greensboro at 8:40 a. m. daily.



Old Rip Van Winkle went up into the Catskill mountains to take a little nap of twenty years or so, and when he wakened, he found that the "cruel war was over," the monthly magazines had "fought it over" the second time and "blown up" all the officers that had participated in it. This much is history, and it is also an *historical fact* that, during the same length of time, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery had become the most celebrated, as it is the most effective, Liver, Blood and Lung Remedy of the age. In purifying the blood and in all manner of pimples, blotches, eruptions, and other skin and scalp diseases, scrofulous sores and swellings, and kindred ailments, the "Golden Medical Discovery" manifests the most *positive* curative properties.

Every disorder that can be reached through the blood, yields to its purifying qualities. Besides, it builds up *wholesome flesh* and strength; not merely *fat* like filthy Cod liver oil and its nasty "emulsions" but *solid flesh.*

A scrofulous condition of the blood invites catarrh, bronchitis, and consumption. We're all exposed to the germs of consumption, grip and malaria—yet only *the weak ones suffer.* When you're weak, tired out, and debilitated, or when pimples and blotches appear—heed the warning in time. The "Golden Medical Discovery" sets all the organs into healthy action—especially the liver, and that's the point of entrance for these germs. Then if the blood be pure, they'll be thrown off. There's no risk.

CAUTION.—Accept no substitute for the "Golden Medical Discovery" that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be *better for the dealer,* because of paying him a better profit, but *he* is not the one who *needs* help.

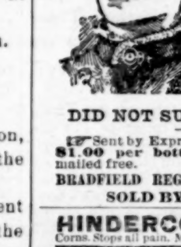
Jones and Butler.

The Washington correspondent of the the Wilmington Messenger says.

The democratic and people's party national committee headquarters are now under one and the same roof in the old Wormly hotel building—the democrats occupying one end and the populists the other. No trouble now for chairman Butler and Senator Jones to touch elbow to elbow for the election of Bryan, which they are both bending their best to accomplish. Senator Butler had a long and confidential conference with Chairman Jones, of the democratic committee, yesterday just prior to the latter's departure for Chicago, who was accompanied by Senator Butler to the depot. To a newspaper reporter to-day Senator Butler said he felt no apprehension as to the result in November, and that there was no doubt about Bryan's election. With reference to Burke Cockran's speech in New York he said: "I think it is a good background for Bryan's speech. It sets off what was already a beautiful and strong picture. Of course, Bryan's speech was very different from that at Chicago. The Chicago speech was a masterpiece of soul-stirring oratory. The speech he delivered at Madison square garden was a masterpiece of convincing and unanswerable logic, and Mr. Cockran did not come anyway's near answering it. Each speech of Mr. Bryan was peculiarly fitted to the occasion, and probably no man in America could have done better on either occasion. The enemy is already practically whipped. The methods they are now employing are methods of desperation. The republicans, under the lead of Mark Hanna, realizing that they are whipped on the financial questson before the campaign begins, are striving frantically to switch the campaign to the tariff question. This is their only hope and a hopeless hope."

The Populist leaders of Cumberland say that they hardly know where they "are at", but that they feel sure the silver forces will get together. They profess to think Bryan's election of the first importance. It will be a crime if they do not carry out their professions.

Mrs. Anna Gage, wife of Ex-Deputy U. S. Marshal,
Columbus, Kan., says:



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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....AUG. 27, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

BRYAN, of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SEWALL, of Maine.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

THEY WILL BE ELECTED.

FOR GOVERNOR:
CYRUS B. WATSON,
of Forsyth.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
THOMAS W. MASON,
of Northampton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
CHARLES M. COOKE,
of Franklin.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. F. AYCOCK,
of Wayne.

FOR STATE AUDITOR:
R. M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
F. I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT:
A. C. AVERY,
of Burke.
GEO. H. BROWN,
of Beaufort.

THE BOLTERS' PARTY.

It would be difficult to conceive of anything more impudent than the "call" issued by the goldbug bolters from the Democratic party. They call themselves the "national Democratic party." The "call" starts out with this dictum:

"A political party always has been defined to be an association of voters to promote the success of political principles held in common."

No one will object to that definition, but every true Democrat will know that the statement which follows that the Chicago convention had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party is untrue. These are enumerated as follows—the numbers in parenthesis being placed there by us for convenience of reference—viz:

"The Democratic Party, during its whole history, has been pledged to promote (1) the liberty of the individual, the security of private rights and property, and the supremacy of the law. (2) It has always insisted upon a safe and stable money for the people's use. It has insisted upon the maintenance of the financial honor of the Nation, as well as (3) upon the preservation, inviolate, of the institutions established by the Constitution."

Search will be in vain for anything in the Democratic platform which is opposed to the promotion of the principles laid down in No. 1. On the other hand, the Bolters uphold Mr. Cleveland, who has deliberately violated the Constitution in making an appointment to high office expressly forbidden by it, and the statute law by shifting the option of the coin of redemption from the government to the note holder.

Nor (2) is the money advocated by the Democratic platform different from that heretofore advocated by the party, whose national platform declared, in 1884, its belief "in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution," and, in 1892, its steadfast adherenee "to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country." The Bolters, on the contrary, uphold Mr. Cleveland's treatment of the money question, under which gold only has been made the standard.

Nor (3) is there contained in the Democratic platform any suggestion of opposition to the preservation of the institutions established by the Constitution. On the contrary, Mr. Cleveland, whom the Bolters uphold, has overridden the rights of the States as expressed in that instrument; has encroached upon the war making power of Congress in his attitude towards the Venezuelan question and the Cuban question; and, by his official corruption of the members of Congress at the extra session of 1893, has taken a long step towards concentrating in himself the legislative power which the Constitution vested in a separate Department of the Government.

These Bolters seem, therefore, to be as devoid of truth and reason as they are comparatively insignificant in numbers; but they represent one of the arms of the Money Power which, through them and through those who remain in the party and oppose the union of the silver forces, is bending all its energies to a division of its opponents.

THE AMUSING GOLDBUGS.

Now that the discussion of the money question has been entered upon in earnest by the great lights of yankeeland, and the "death of the silver craze" is no longer the only argument employed by them, the poverty of their resources and their own crankiness become apparent. Here is a sample from theNew York World's "silver catechism."

Q. As a matter of fact, where are the highest wages paid? A. In gold-standard countries—the United States and Great Britain.

It is only about 25 years since the New England protectionists, of whom the present goldbugs are political heirs, were pointing out the advantage of the United States over Great Britain in this very matter of wages. They produced volumes of statistics to prove their point. Yet, at that time, Britain only of the two was a gold standard country, the United States being on a paper basis.

Listen, again, at this:

Q Many correspondents seem to think that an increase in the volume of legal-tender money would raise wages. Is this true? A. No. It might increase the price of commodities. Wages are the price of labor, and labor is not a commodity. It is the creator of commodities.

Q Why would not wages rise? A. A man labors and makes a chair. The chair is sent to the market paying the highest price—where the demand for chairs is greatest and the supply least. That may be a country where the supply of men for labor may be greatest and the demand least. The country paying the highest price for commodities may pay the lowest price for labor, and vice versa. There is no more connection between high prices for labor and high prices for commodities than between dollar butter and dollar wheat.

Q Then this currency question does not affect wages paid? A. Not in the least. It affects only what wages buy. Wages never advance until men cannot be found to work for them.

What puerility. Such "arguments" would not deserve notice except for the fact that they are seriously put out in the editorials of the greatest of newspapers. The answer is that more real money (silver and gold) raises prices. That constitutes a rising market, and even a tyro knows that a rising market brings profit to all industries, and that that state of things puts labor in demand, and that when labor is in demand—that is, when employers are seeking for laborers, instead, as now, of laborers seeking where they may find employment—labor's wages rise. The last sentence in the quotation from the World seems to admit this; but, if true, the main statement (that the currency question cannot affect wages) is untrue.

The army of tramps—a description of human never heard of in this free land before 1873—would disappear under free coinage.

By the way, did it never occur to you how vulgar and brutal must be the chintele of the comic papers of New York and the East, whose most "fetching" cartoons seem to be those which ridicule the rags and hunger of the poor?

A ONE-SIDED PROPOSITION.

The OBSERVER has often in the past three years pointed out the folly of the proposition of the goldbugs that the people should submit the money question to the judgment of money dealers, just as the sick man entrusts his health to a medical expert. But the sick man and his doctor do not constitute the two parties to a bargain, like the money dealer and the people. The doctor is interested in saving the life of his patient, and their interests are therefore identical. The money changer's interest lies in the people's distress. One does not say to a horse dealer, "I know nothing about horses: you do; give me a horse worth $100." But he pleases himself and prefers to risk his inexpert judgment by at least looking at the horse before paying the price.

Money is the creature of the law. In this country, a majority of the people are entrusted with law-making. It is their right as well as their duty to be the judge of what the money laws should be, and not to entrust that business to those whose interests are opposed to their own.

Here are some extracts from yesterday's New York Journal, which well illustrate this view of the case:

"Witnessing the disastrous results upon the business community of twenty-five years of currency legislation dictated by and for the bankers, the people may well hesitate to allow this favored class continued control of the currency. Noting the unscrupulous and ruinous use which those who deal in the money of the country make of their power the people may well hesitate before making that power more absolute. The speaker at the Saturday Bryan meeting put a great truth in a homely way when he said: 'They tell us to go to the bankers to settle the money question. You might as well tell a hen to go and ask a fox where is the best place to roost.'

* * * * * *

"These are matters which the business man, the farmer and the workingman should study with minds open to knowledge, and with full recognition of the fact that the men and institutions that make a business of dealing in money are a unit in support of McKinley. If they approach the subject free from dread of their banker's opinion it will be odd indeed if they do not reach, with Montesquieu, the final conclusion: 'Financiers sustain a state as the cord supports the man it hangs.'"

CURRENT COMMENT.

Who would have believed a month ago that the goldbug bolters' party would find any backing in North Carolina? It doesn't amount to much, it is true, but all the same, a handful of them are going to assemble at Greensboro on Thursday to organize. Now look out for the next step: they will be starting papers (to run for the campaign, but, under various pretexts, to suit the locality) and organizing clubs.

* * * *

One of the inconsistencies of the goldbugs is that they make a great parade of the 400 and odd millions of silver dollars coined since 1873 in contrast with the small amount coined up to that time. That would possibly supply the basis of some sort of argument if it represented the truth. The figures they give represent the coinage of the United States only. A hundred years ago, the United States had scarcely any coinage of its own, using foreign coins instead. The rest of the world contained a stock of silver and gold about equal in value at 16 to 1. Neither the great output of gold by our California mines in 1849, nor our great output of silver in 1873, produced any appreciable effect upon the commercial ratio. We are but one of the thirty or forty nations that mine and coin gold and silver, or gold or silver. The inconsistency of the goldbugs lies in the fact that in order to make their point they are compelled to put aside their position that the money question is an international one.

* * * *

How is this. The "metropolitan" journals are supposed to be nothing if not grammatical, and now when their stock in trade consists of gibes and jeers at the "hayseed" character of Mr. Bryan's following they should maintain an especially exalted attitude in all things. But here is the Times, the organ of the respectables in New York, which descends to such an ungrammatical depth as this: "We have not the slightest wish to treat Mr. Bryan other than in the most respectful manner." Perhaps the Times's early raising accounts for this vulgar use of "other" as an adverb, but the rest of the paragraph which began with what we have quoted, exhibits our metropolitan mentor in a worse aspect still, thus: "He is not to be beaten by abuse or by epithets, but only by a candid exhibition of him as he is. When, therefore, we describe him as a *cheap mountebank* it is because we really believe him to be one, and wish calmly to speak the truth about him." If that is the best the respectables can do, it is no wonder the wild west is rejecting such spurious primacy as the East affords in literature and manners.

Changing the Language

Atlanta Constitution.]

It is the tendency of English-speaking nations to incorporate foreign words into their language, and the American people have followed this custom. Not satisfied with what they can glean in this way, they have gone further and have attempted to pervert the use of the English language. This is an abuse of its elasticity.

Our language is the most difficult of any for a foreigner to acquire, and this is not to be wondered at when we remember the many revolutions through which it has passed. The backbone of the language, the words used every day in conversation, are the Anglo Saxon spoken by the German tribes who invaded England in the fifth century. They found the rivers, mountains and towns bearing Celtic names, and by using them they preserved some trace of the Celtic people. In the same fashion, they found a few Latin nouns which were left in the native language through the Roman occupation of the Island. A greater impress was made by the Danes, who followed their kindred tribes to England and settled along the western coast. These two peoples and languages had become affiliated at the time of the Norman conquest. Then came the introduction of the Latin, which forms a large portion of the language, though some of this is difficult to trace because it was brought through the French, in which the inflections were changed.

It was many years before the Saxon churl comprehended the high-sounding and flowery conversation of the Norman lords; the words which he used at home were all in his native tongue, and only in dealing with those in authority did he find it necessary to speak the tongue of the conquerors. So it is that the words that express the dearest ties of the English people are Saxon, those which express distant and official relations being adapted French. The dying man in his earnestness will refer to "heavenly" things, and the orator will express the same idea by "celestial." These changes were all well, because they were a result of the shifting of the peoples of the world, and have built up a rich and pliable language. The English language has never been displaced by any other tongue. The foreign names to new inventions are not to be deplored as an addition. But where shall a pause come? We have taken much from the Latin and French, as well as scraps from Germany, Persia, and even from far-off Afghanistan and Egypt, and can we not yet express the truth clearly? This can be done without the misuse of words which has become so prevalent.

On one page of a newspaper you will find in the woman's column a "grand" bonnet, in another place a concert is said to be "grand," while there may also be references to grand receptions, grand scenery, grand patriotism, until it seems any noun could be qualified in the same way. It is a fact that a girl of good education will constantly lapse into such errors as this. The young man whose acquaintance she makes are either "nice" or "lovely," probably both, and so are the waves on the seashore, the fish she sees, or a strawberry ice. If this perversion of words continues, the English language will finally lose its power of expressing the delicate shades of meaning which has made its literature the envy of the world. Such an instance is the accepted use of the word "allude," which formerly meant "to refer to" in a loose way. Now the young writer, in all earnestness, "alludes" to the object of his worship. "Humanitarian," was formerly a theological term for one who denied the divinity of Christ and believed that human nature is self-perfectible. In common use, it is now synonymous with "philanthropist." It can be seen that by misuse the distinction of meaning is lost in these two words, and yet we have nothing to express the peculiar significance both should imply.

If we need more words, let us resort to the treasury of nations. There is no need for stint in this respect. But it is not because of a limited vocabulary that this destruction of our language is carried on; it is simply through carelessness or the desire of a writer to appear an innovator. Its evil results are to be plainly seen. Chaucer blended the Saxon and Norman language in beauty and sentiment. But who can blend our dialect and slang with the pure English of Shakespeare? The doggerel spoken by the modern Greek has little resemblance to the dignified metre in which Homer sung. It will be a pity if the English people have ever to bemoan a similar lapse of their own from the language of the Bard of Avon.

Cockran vs Bryan.

Correspondence of the Observer.

It seems that Mr. Cockran in his impassioned speech in reply to Mr. Bryan relied more upon *Oratory* than *Argument*. In the paralleled extracts from the speeches of both gentlemen, printed in the New York Journal, this is very observable.

In a heated debate, where facts and argument are scarce, abuse is frequently substituted for argument; and for the time being passes for it; but the cold lead types do not deceive. Mr. Cockran appealed to the "men of New York," whom he termed the "toilers of America," to withstand and defeat this "Conspiracy" (we suppose the attempt to elect Mr. Bryan is meant) "between the professional Farmers who labor with their jaws, the Populist Agitators of the West and the unreconciled Slaveholders of the South."

Intemperate language of this kind is in such marked contrast to the broad and statesman like sentiments of Mr. Bryan's speeches, that every one can readily see if "*Anarchy*" is the real issue of this campaign, who are most responsible for it, and really deserve to be charged with promoting it. R.

The Law, Not the Metal.

Burlington News.]

We notice that a Baltimore jeweler is displaying object lessons on the money question in his show window which consists of silver dollars melted and new silver dollars, the one labeled 53 cents the other $1. Also a melted $10 gold piece and a new ten dollar piece, both of which are labeled $10. It is called a great hit, a happy hit, one that convinces. Now to the man who stops to think it would naturally occur to him that it is the law and not the metals at fault.

The law says a given amount of gold can be stamped into a dollar and that gives it value. Let the same law say a given amount of silver may be stamped into a dollar and it at once becomes worth that much.

It is an object lesson of course, but it will only tend to increase the faith of a free coiner, as it shows him at once that a free coinage law will save his silver dollar from losing half its value when it is melted.

Facts and Figures.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

The Cleveland government has come to the assistance of the gold standard advocates with a book, printed at the people's expense, filled with all kinds of statistics and figures running into the billions. Under this flood-tide of numerals it is expected that the advocates of bimetallism will be inundated, if not entirely swept out of existence. The present weather is too hot, and the intervening time until the election, too short, (indeed life itself would be) to digest this exhaustive and exhausting Carlisle contribution to campaign literature! Let it be granted that it is true that so many millions of silver have been coined within a given time; it only *makes the crime of demonetizing silver that much greater!* The gold standard people profess to be alarmed at the prospect of the mints being again opened to silver; and they especially object to the word "*unlimited.*" There is obliged to be a limit to everything in this world. And free coinage, if effected, will be *limited* at least by the capacity of the mints and by the amount of silver presented to them. Then, too, sensible and patriotic people can be trusted to change the law, if it be found to work disastrously, before any great harm can be done. Free coinage of silver is only an *incident* of the financial issue now before the people. The main and *vital* point is simply this: "Shall the obligations of the Nation, now and henceforth, be paid in gold *alone?*" A vote given for McKinley says "Yes;" while a vote for Bryan emphatically says "No!" Those who will vote "No," are charged with being virtually for repudiation and for dishonest money. In the face of these facts of the case, there is not the shadow of a reason for this charge. Here are these facts which can not be controverted, and should always be kept in mind.

1st. This Government does not owe a dollar that is payable in gold.

2d. It does not owe a dollar which is not payable in *coin.*

3d It does not owe a dollar that *legally* and *morally* can not be paid in silver.

That the above is true, a history of the Bonded obligations of the government will prove. The earlier Bonds were redeemable in the "lawful money of the United States." The Bonds were bought, in the extremity of the government, at a heavy discount, and with this condition plainly printed on the face of each bond. Subsequent issues of bonds likewise were to be paid, principal and interest, in the "lawful money" of the country. Up to 1868, all bonds could have been morally and legally redeemed in the *paper money* of the government. At that time a law was passed (possibly it might be termed an expost facto law) declaring that the outstanding obligations of the world, were redeemable in *coin.* Ten years afterwards to prevent any possible misunderstanding of what was meant by "coin," a distinguished Republican, (afterwards promoted to the Supreme Bench) introduced a resolution in the Senate declaring that the Government could, without breach of faith or violation of contract, redeem all its obligations in standard silver dollars! The resolution passed both Houses almost unanimously, and became the law of the land. Every attempt to issue "*Gold*" bonds has been voted down by both parties in Congress since. In the light of these facts, how does it become dishonest or savor of repudiation to vote "No," on this question now? But what both parties in Congress have persistently refused to do *i. e.* put us on the *gold* basis Cleveland and his secretary have virtually accomplished. They have surrendered the option (which belongs to the government) and have discriminated against the white metal until they have placed the finances of the nation at the mercy of Wall street and Lombard street London and have almost brought them to the verge of bankruptcy. R.

About the Firemen's Association.

Correspondence of the Observer.

As the next Annual Convention and Tournament of the North Carolina Firemen's Association will meet in Fayetteville, I would like to let our people know something about what we do, who we are, and what they may expect.

In the first place, our Association has a membership of 800 and over, and as the State gives us an annual appropriation for the benefit of all disabled firemen, the care of this fund alone guarantees full attendance and a continued interest in our annual meeting. In addition our Tournaments are by odds the most interesting and entertaining events that occur any where in the State. The contests consist of trials by steamers for speed and efficiency in getting into action, for quick steaming and for long distance. Of horse hose wagons in their exciting run to hydrant of 200 yards, laying 100 yards of hose and throwing water, and in the more interesting and exciting hand reel races by the picked teams from each department.

The hook and ladder exhibitions are also very fine and will be of especial interest to our people. In addition the foot races, by the picked men, two from each department, are always very interesting. The Convention and Tournament last three days. The first day is devoted strictly to *business*, the other two strictly to *pleasure* and are full of interest and excitement.

As all of the events come off upon our main streets and are *free to all*, the crowds that naturally attend is very large. By properly advertising the event locally, in addition to the Association notices, we ought to and will have the largest crowds here than ever before, with the possible exception of the Centennial.

The contests here next year, will have an especial interest from the fact that the main events and prizes were won in Salisbury by fractions of seconds, and those who lost by so small a margin, are only the more anxious to win next year.

The friendly rivalry is intense and is by no means confined to the firemen, but includes all the home friends of the contestants, who attend in large numbers. Our display at Salisbury this year was very fine. The parade on our streets would have reached from the foot of Haymount to Liberty Point, consisting of fully-manned steamers, hose-wagons, reel teams, trucks, uniformed companies, visiting firemen, city and association officials, etc., all of which with their fine horses, highly polished nickle and brass fire apparatus, made a sight well worth looking at. The main advantage that we have over all other annual events, is that we furnish not only the "spectacular," but also the solid days of real genuine interest, entertainment and excitement.

Fayetteville should especially appreciate the honor of being selected from the fact that our sister city of Charlotte, through her affable, polite and honored city officials, made a strong appeal to go there in '97, offering the association "carte blanche" in regard to matters of finance. Notwithstanding this generous offer, the association accepted my invitation, on my guarantee that Fayetteville could be relied upon to fully maintain her reputation of doing the proper thing at the proper time. It will be necessary for us to make up the necessary prizes amounting to $800 or $1000. The firemen *individually* ask no favors, as they always pay their own way, and are always liberal in their expenditures on the occasion. Having been honored beyond my merits, by being thrice unanimously elected president of the State Association, I would ask from my fellow citizens their cordial and full co operation in making the meeting here in 1897 the pleasantest and most satisfactory of all previous events. We can and we must do it.

Respectfully, J. D. McN.

GOLDBUG STRATEGY.

Daniel R. Goodloe in Raleigh News and Observer.

The friends of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, are of course gratified at every accession to their ranks, whether from the Republican party or from that class of Democrats who, prior to the nomination of Bryan, were the open or secret opponents of free silver coinage. But when such men, after professing readiness to support the Presidential nominee of the Chicago convention, turn about and with affected zeal for the integrity of the Democratic party, oppose the co operation of the Populists in the great cause to which they are as devoted as the Democrats, it is impossible to respect their sincerity. Whether such men, prior to the nomination of Bryan, were professed friends of bimetallism, or whether they were avowed champions of the single gold standard, they cannot be trusted, and should be relegated to back seats. Their object cannot be successful bimetallism. Some heavy bank influence, or railroad influence, insensibly draws away their love of free silver, like the magnetic mountain we read of in the Arabian Knights story, which drew the iron nails and bolts out of the ship, and caused it fall to pieces.

The fidelity of such professed supporters of the free silver ticket is not unlike that of the General of the Medo-Persians, who deserted to the Babylonians, in order to betray them. The story is applicable to a great many patriots of the present day, and is good reading, as follows:

Rollins in his Ancient History, probably copying Herodotus, relates the extraordinary strategy by which the army of Darius was peaceably conducted into the city of Babylon, which had revolted against him. The walls were impregnable, and the besiegers had become desperate, when, one morning, the monarch was astonished and shocked beyond measure too see a nobleman, Zopyrus, who was one of his ablest officers, standing before him, all dripping with blood, with his nose and ears cut off. Starting up from his throne, he cried out, "Who is it Zopyrus, that has dared to treat you thus?" "You, yourself, O, King," replied Zopyrus. "The desire I had of rendering you service has put me into this condition. As I was fully persuaded that you never would have consented to this method, I took counsel alone of the zeal which I have for your service."

He then explained to the King the plan he had formed of going over to the enemy as a deserter, and that the King must expect him to act with the enemy until he gained their confidence. The enemy received him, and admitted him to their confidence at once, and placed him in command of as many troops as he desired. He sallied out and killed 1,000 of the besiegers. A day or two afterwards, he killed 2,000; and in the next sally he slaughtered 4,000 of his countrymen. In this way he gained the entire confidence of the Babylonians. His reputation as a General was well known to them, and he was placed in command of the city and its armies. His next achievement was to march to the gates next to the besiegers, open them, and admit them within the walls.

Let the friends of silver take warning from the example of successful treachery, which took place thirty-five centuries ago, or thereabouts.

Some Facts About the Silver Dollar.

The silver dollar, or "unit," was authorized by act of April 2nd, 1792.

It was to contain 371 grains and four-sixteenths parts of a grain of pure silver.

Each was to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar, "as the same is now current."

In the first dollars there were 1,485 parts of fine silver to 179 parts of alloy.

In the second series the dollar contained 44½ grains of copper, making the dollar 892.4 fine.

The act of 1837 changed the alloy in the dollar to 41½ grains of copper, making the standard nine tenths fine.

During 1794 and 1796 only $204.791 were coined under the act of April 2nd, 1792.

The ratio of 15 to 1 for United States coins was made legal by section 11 the coinage act of 1837.

According to that section "a dollar of gold must contain 24 85 grains of pure metal, and a silver dollar 391.25 grains."

In 1796 the United States mint coined 72 920 silver dollars, and in 1797 only 7,776.

The greatest yearly run on dollars at the mint before the opening of the present century was in 1799, when 523,515 such coins were made.

In 1798 there was a reaction over 1797. In the former year, 327,536 silver dollars were issued from the mint.

The number of standard silver dollars coined from 1878 down to 1893; the time of the repeal of the Sherman law, is given in the table following: 1878, 22,495,550; 1879, 27,560,100; 1880, 27,397,355; 1881, 27,927,975; 1882, 27,574,100, 1883, 28,470,039; 1884, 28,136,875; 1885, 28,697,867; 1886, 31,432,886; 1887, 33,611,710; 1888, 31,990,833; 1889, 34,651,811; 1890, 38,043,004, 1891, 23,562,735; 1892, 6,333,245; 1893, (January to July), 1,455,465.

From the time the mint was established down to July, 1893, 427,363,688 silver dollars were coined.

The Lesser of Two Evils

A correspondent writes thus to the New York World.

There is a valuation of eighteen billions of dollars in this country and 280,000 persons of the 70,000,000 owns sixteen and a half billions. The other 69,720,000 have one and a half billions, which, if divided up, would give each about $21. Divide the sixteen and a half billions among the 280,000 and each will have $58,928. Of that 280,000 there are 30,000 who own most of that sixtern and a half billions.

How does it happen that 280,000 people have almost the whole product of the land? The Republican party has farmed out this country to the trusts and monopolies. It has put into the hands of the manufacturers a gun called high protective tariff, which they have held at the heads of the people and made them give up the results of their labor. It has fostered thieves whose cave is on Wall street. It has given them a license to go out and rob the people. When they had gathered in sixteen and a half of the eighteen billions of the people's wealth the balance was too scattered to make it a paying proposition to go out looking for it, so they waited until it found its way into the treasury. Then they took another gun called gold notes and put that to the head of the Treasurer and collected their blackmail. That is how they got sixteen and a half billions.

As between free silver with a promise to kill off goldbug robbers and free licenses issued to robbers to prey upon the people I will take the lesser of the two evils. If free silver turns out badly we can change our financial basis, but put the forty thieves in power again and I prophesy that before many years the people of the United States will be shedding blood in their fight for bread.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is the best, handiest, safest, surest, cleanest, most economical and satisfactory dye ever invented. It is the gentlemen's favorite.

How the Gold Standard Robs

Bimetallic League in New York Journal.]

Those who produced in the past are entitled to all he wealth they produced, but those who are producing in the present are also entitled to all the wealth they produce. If their labor has increased in efficiency, they are entitled to a corresponding advance in wages. The outrage of the gold standard upon the producing classes is only half measured by the fall in wages since 1873, admitted by monometallist scientists like Leroy-Beaulieu and proven by the American reports for city industries, mining and agriculture. The wrong to these classes lies also in the fact that the gold standard has prevented the continuance of the advance in wages that took place during the previous twenty years of bimetallism and steady or rising prices. The producers of the present are robbed when they are compelled to pay to the creditors more property than the creditors produced.

How much more have they been compelled to pay? This question may be answered by reference to any one of the scientific investigations of the fall of prices, and the figures—whether of monometallists or bimetallists—will not materially differ. The figures of Sauerbeck published yearly in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society are probably the best. Sauerbeck's standard of prices is the general level during the twenty five years, 1853-1877, when prices remained substantially uniform, except that in 1873 they were raised by the issue of paper money during the Franco-Prussian war. The general level during this period was taken as 100, measured by this standard. Prices for the last forty years have ranged as follows.

	Food Products.	Miners.	Textiles	Sundry Materials	Total.
1855	101	109	84	109	101
1860	98	97	90	111	99
1865	91	91	134	97	101
1870	93	89	106	99	96
1873	10.	141	103	106	111
1875	100	101	88	92	96
1880	94	79	81	89	88
1885	74	66	65	76	72
1890	73	84	71	68	73
1895	62	64	56	65	62

These figures measure fairly the general fall in the value of property that has taken place since silver was excluded from the mints. The value of stores, factories farms and, indeed, of all real estate, except in rapidly growing cities, has fallen in like ratio. The value of gold has increased until $62 represents as much property today as $100 represented a generation ago. This means that the weight of all debts has increased in this proportion; and debtors have been compelled to pay back that much more than they borrowed.

In 1890 the public debt of the world was $30,000,000,000. Since that time the value of a dollar has been increased one-sixth, and the owners of this debt at present prices can demand one-sixth more property now than then. In other words since 1890 the gold standard has transferred a million times $5,000 from the taxpayers to the bondholders.

The Electoral College.

In these days when every man wants to figure for himself how the election is going it is useful to have at hand the electoral vote cast by each State. Here is the list:

State.	Electoral Vote.
Alabama	11
Arkansas	8
California	9
Colorado	4
Connecticut	6
Delaware	3
Florida	4
Georgia	13
Idaho	3
Illinois	24
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	8
Maine	6
Maryland	8
Massachusetts	15
Michigan	14
Minnesota	9
Mississippi	9
Missouri	17
Montana	3
Nebraska	8
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	10
New York	36
North Carolina	11
North Dakota	3
Ohio	23
Orogon	4
Pennsylvania	32
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	9
South Dakota	4
Tennessee	12
Texas	15
Utah	3
Vermont	4
Virginia	12
Washington	4
West Virginia	6
Wisconsin	12
Wyoming	3
Total	447

A majority of all, being 224 votes, is necessary to elect.

McKinley the Cleveland Candidate.

"We have had three years" said Major McKinley in a recent speech "of bitter experience under a policy which the Republican party has always opposed, and there has been nothing in that experience to win us to that policy, but everything to increase our devotion to the old policy of protection which stands opposed to it."

Upon which the New York Journal makes this just comment:

"It is hard for Mr. McKinley to adjust himself to the fact that he is the Cleveland candidate, and represents the only party which advocates a perpetuation of the policy that has given us our 'three years of bitter experience.' We have a protective tariff now, and even if his quack remedy of more protection had any value it would not be a matter of practical politics. Mr. McKinley knows that no new tariff can get through the Senate without a free coinage proviso. He cannot offer a change in that respect, therefore, and he does not offer a change in finance. Our 'three years of bitter experience' have been the first since the partial remonetization of silver in 1878 when we have had a contracting currency. Mr. McKinley proposes to continue the contraction that has deprived us of about $150,000,000 in gold and taken an equal amount of currency out of circulation. The hard time periods from 1873 to 1878 and from 1893 to 1896 have been the bitterest in our history, and both have been periods of a stationary or declining volume of currency. This is the policy which Mr. McKinley asks us to continue.

"He offers us no reason whatever for supposing that the gold standard under McKinley will work better than the gold standard under Cleveland."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Bryan to Speak in Fayetteville.

William J. Bryan, will probably speak in this city next month.

The Washington correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger, says:

In connection with Bryan's campaign tour of the South and West one thing in particular has virtually been agreed upon by the committee here that will be of special interest to North Carolinians and that is that "Our William" will speak three and possibly four times in the Old North State. While the points at which he will speak have not as yet been finally agreed upon, yet from what I gather Raleigh, Salisbury or Charlotte, Fayetteville and Wilmington will be the "lucky numbers". At each of these places Mr. Bryan would meet the people of the four great sections of the State of which the points I have named are easily the head centres.

Thus the people of the entire State would be given an opportunity to see and meet the next president of the United States and hear him discuss, as no other man ever did before, the issues upon which they will be called to pass judgment in November. Warm hearted and true man that he is, Mr. Bryan, loyal to every friend and grateful for every mark of respect and esteem, feels that he could scarcely resist the temptation to make a few remarks in Greensboro, where he delivered the literary address before the graduating class of the State Normal and Industrial school for young ladies two years ago, and where he and Mrs. Bryan were the recipients of so many courtesies and attentions. Possibly an arrangement will later on be made whereby Mr. Bryan can make a short speech in the "City of Flowers" while en route to his appointment in the west from Raleigh.

Feed the Nerves

Upon pure, rich blood and you need not fear nervous prostration. Nerves are weak when they are improperly and insufficiently nourished. Pure blood is their proper food, and pure blood comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic. It also builds up the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

Have you ever had in the morning what is fancifully called a "dark brown taste" in the mouth? If so, it is the effect of a deranged stomach and liver, the best remedy for which is a dose of Ayer's Pills, together with a little discretion as to diet and mode of living.

All who are troubled with Constipation will find a safe, sure, and speedy relief in Ayer's Pills. Unlike most other cathartics, these pills strengthen the stomach, liver and bowels, and restore the organs to normal and regular action.

"The Foot of a Fly"

says an eminent English doctor, "will carry enough poison to infect a household." In summer-time, more especially, disease germs fill the air, multitudes are infected, fall ill, die; multitudes escape. These messengers of mischief do not exist for millions. Why not? Because they are healthy and strong—protected as a crocodile is against gunshot. It is the weak, the wasted, the thin-blooded who fall; those who have no resistive power so that a sudden cough or cold develops into graver disease. We hear of catching disease! Why not catch health? We can do it by always maintaining our healthy weight.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, is condensed nourishment; food for the building up of the system to resist the attacks of disease. It should be taken in reasonable doses all summer long by all those whose weight is below the standard of health. If you are losing ground, try a bottle now.

For sale by all druggists 50c. and $1.00

Consumption

AND ITS CURE

TO THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to *send two bottles free* to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address promptly.

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

☞ The Editorial and this Paper Guarantee the above.

A DAY'S PLEASURE MARRED.

At the Flat River Association of the Baptist Church held at Stovall, Granville county, August 12th, a young lady had such a severe Headache that she was compelled to go to bed. A friend gave her a dose of

Stedman's Head-Easy,

and in less than thirty minutes she had entirely recovered and was as gay and happy as ever.

STEDMAN'S HEAD-EASY CURES HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA TRADE MARK

HEADACHE NEURALGIA.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED BY IT.

JOHN P. STEDMAN, Manufacturer OXFORD, N. C.

10, 15 and 35 cents a Bottle at All Drug Stores.

NIMOCKS & COOK,

INSURANCE.

ST. MARY'S

RALEIGH, N. C.

A Girls' School of the Highest Grade.

55th Year

BEGINS SEPTEMBER 24th.

School Buildings Admirably Equipped with Laboratory, Libraries and Fine Gynasium.

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES IN ART AND MUSIC.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO THOROUGH INSTRUCTION ON THE VIOLIN.

CERTIFICATE ADMITS TO VASSAR.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Fayetteville, N. C., Post Office Aug 24, 1896—Unclaimed.

B—Sarah Black, Clara Bethune, Geo. W. Brown, R. P. Brown, Attellia Burnett, Mrs. Mary Burgwin, C. T. Butler, Miss Pollie Boone.

C—W. J. Carter.

D—Hugh W. Dougall, Mrs. Caroline Davis, Josephine Donnell.

E—W. W. Elliott, Libbie Elliott, Mrs Hannah Elliott.

G—Mrs. Merinda Godwin.

H—Janie Harris, Matilda Howard, Edward Harper, Louis Harden.

J—Luey Jones, F. Johns.

K—Mary E. Kirk, Mrs. David King, Cornelia King.

M—Monroe & Co., Moses McClaynt, F. S. McElway, Mrs. McCloung, 2, Rebecca McKay.

P—Lillie Parr, Sally Patrick, Hettie Parker, Cherry Peterson, Mrs. J. W. Phillips, Elsie Pierce, Alex Poe, (col.) Mollie Parker.

R—James Relfit, Maggie Robinson.

V—W. J. Vann.

W—Sarah Waddell, Agnes Whitaker, James P. Williams, Alexander E. Williams, Almetta Williams.

Letters returned from Dead Letter Office.

W. W. Wilson.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say advertised.

W. D. GASTER, Postmaster.

James G Blaine's True Words.

"I believe gold and silver coin to be the money of the Constitution, indeed, the money of the American people anterior to the Constitution, which the great organic law recognized as quite independent of its own existence. No power was conferred on Congress to declare that either metal should not be money. Congress has, therefore, in my judgment, no power to demonetize either gold; no power to demonetize either any more than both. In this statement I am repeating the weighty dictum of the first constitutional lawyers. If, therefore, silver has been demonetized, I am in favor of remonetizing it. If its coinage has been prohibited, I am in favor of ordering it to be resumed. If it has been restricted, I am in favor of having it enlarged."

No State Fusion

Chairman Manly says that "the Democratic party made a candid and fair proposition for electoral co operation with the People's party Executive committee for the election of Mr. Bryan President of the United States. So far they have gone and no further; and this was the part of good policy and principle. There is no purpose on the part of the Democratic party that he knows of for any further fusion with the Populist party, or any other party. Our state ticket is nominated. It is up for the consideration of the people of North Carolina and to be voted for and elected on the 3rd of next November.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., AUGUST 27, 1896.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale—C. W. Broadfoot.
Mrs. Morrow's School for Girls.
For Rent—Miss Sophie Mallett.
Business College—Prof. Rishton.
Cotton Seed Oil Mill—J. R. Williams.
Mrs. McNeill and Mrs. Utley's School.
Graded School—Executive Committee.

Delaware a lopted no platform, but declared for Bryan and Sewall.

A side track from the C. F. & Y. V. is being laid to Mr. Herbert Lutterloh's warehouse on Rassell street.

Horace Boies and Gen. J. B. Weaver are the joint electors at large in Iowa. Bryan will carry that State.

Maj. W. F. Campbell is spoken of for the Democratic Senatorial nomination. His friends think that he can be induced to accept the nomination.

Populists of Rockingham county Thursday indorsed Will Kitchin, Democratic nominee for Congress. Person and Cald well counties will do likewise. This means Settle's defeat for Congress.

Mr. John Y. MacRae, our former Fayetteevillian now resides in Raleigh, where he is the owner of two fine drug stores—has just returned from Montreal, where he attended the National Druggist Association.

Mr. Geo. L. Brandt of the Fayetteville Fire Department won the 100 yard dash at the N. C. Firemen's Association Friday at Salisbury. There were sixteen entries and the time was 11 2-5 seconds.

The excursion from Sanford to Wilmington passed through Fayetteville at 7:20 Saturday morning. In point of numbers it was a failure, having on board only ninety persons when it drew out of the station here.

The hearing of testimony as to the value of the several branches of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, which was to have been heard before E. S. Martin, special Commissioner, on Sept. 1st, has been postponed until Oct. 13th.

The "Clay Worker," a prominent magazine, devoted to the interest of the clay workers of America, published in Indianapolis, this month has a splendid picture of the twin children of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Poe—Edgar Allen Poe and Cooper Stedman Poe. These two boy babies would take the prize in any baby show.

A despatch from Columbia states that up to 3:45 this afternoon the result of the primaries were still in doubt.

A telegram from New York states that up to 3:30 this afternoon the Republican State convention, which commenced balloting last night, had made no nomination for Gover.

The State prohibition convention at Salisbury has nominated the following ticket: For governor, James R. Jones, of Greensboro; lieutenant governor, H. J. Dowell; secretary of state, Thomas P. Johnson; treasurer, James Hoffman; auditor, A. C. Sherrill; superintendent of public instruction, G. W. Holmes. State electors were also nominated.

The County Sunday School Convention convenes at Antioch to day. Frank Thompson, Esq., of Onslow, will address the convention. He is President of the Onslow County Sunday School Convention, and has the best organized convention in North Carolina. He is a great Sunday School worker, and in that capacity he speaks, and without any political significance whatever. A large number of Sunday School workers from this city will attend. Antioch is about 15 miles up the River, on the East side.

The Republican State convention of New York, is now in session. A platform was Tuesday adopted declaring for the gold standard and high protection. Two ballots were taken for Governor without result. Fisk and Aldridge received the highest votes. Besides these two the following are being ballotted for: Secretary of State General John Palmer, Colonel Ardie Baxter, Representative Frank S. Black, James W. Roberts, James W. Wadsworth, Timothy E. Ellsworth, State Senator Edgar J. Brackett, J. Sloat Fassett and Lieut. Governor Charles T. Saxton.

Col. Pemberton Holds the Reins.

Col. Pemberton again holds the reins of city government. He will be acting Mayor until Col. Cook's return from Cleveland.

Building.

Mr. Ed. Kyle's residence on Haymount and Mr. Chas. Rankin's on Rusell street, both nearing completion, are going to be artistic gems.

County Conventions.

Democratic County Convention, Fayetteville, October 1st; Republican County Convention, Fayetteville, September 12th. The Populist County Convention has not yet been called.

A Valuable Scholarship.

Mr. S. Ruffin Horne has secured a scholarship in the Washington and Lee University through Maj. Drewry of the Fayetteville Military Academy. It is a distinction to have a scholarship in this fine old University.

Progress on the New Jail.

The slate roofing is being placed on the new jail. The slate is laid on top of several inches thickness of cement. There is to be no wood about the building at all, except the window frames. The steel cages have not yet arrived.

No Fusion Slate Yet.

The Republican leader, Neill Waddell, told an OBSERVER reporter Friday that no agreement as to fusion on county offices had been made between the Republicans and Populists. No slate, whatever, he said, has been made. The Republican boss further said that the rumor that Col. Sutton was slated to be the fusionist candidate for the Senate was absolutely without foundation.

In Young Life.

Miss Nan McNeill entertained a number of her young friends, boys and girls, Friday night, at her home on Dick Street. With the assistance of her mother, Mrs. Dr. McNeill, the little lady proved herself to be a most charming hostess. Indeed, it was such an enjoyable party, that its memory will linger long in the minds of our coming belles and beaux.

Hon. Thos. J. Jarvis at Flea Hill.

Hon. Thos. J. Jarvis will speak at Flea Hill on the east side of the river on Monday, August 31st. Let old Cumberland give this distinguished son of North Carolina a rousing reception.

Senator Jarvis will also speak at:
Maxton on Wednesday, Sept. 2nd.
Lumberton, Saturday, Sept. 5th.

Died Monday Morning.

Miss Mary Ann Evans died Monday morning at 8 o'clock in her 77th year. For many years she has been living with the family of Maj. A. A. McKethan, and was greatly beloved by all who knew her. The funeral took place from the Presbyterian Church Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock and the body was interred in the family burying ground on the east side of the river.

Bryan in Albany.

Wm. J. Bryan spoke in Albany Tuesday night to an immense audience. It was the biggest political demonstration that ever occurred outside of New York city. The press despatches state that "the cheering that greeted him sounded like thunder" and that it kept up for many minutes. He is said to have made a magnificent speech which set the vast multitude wild. Is Mr. Bryan in the enemy's country?

The K. of P.

The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias of the world met in Cleveland, O., Tuesday. There was present 130 Supreme Representatives and twenty-five Past Supreme Chancellors.

The annual report of the Supreme Chancellor was given out. The number of subordinate Lodges at the beginning of the year is given as 6,494, an increase of 496 since December 31, 1803. The total membership of the Order, January 1, was 464,539, an increase of 20,924 in the two preceding years.

County Convention November 1st.

The County Executive Committee met Tuesday morning with 4 precincts absent. It was decided to call the primaries on Sept. 26th at the several voting precincts and the nominating convention on Oct. 1st.

The committee unanimously recommended that all persons attending and participating in the primaries, and who express their determination to abide by the county nominations, be made delegates to the County Convention, with full power to cast their pro rata share of their precinct vote in said convention. After transacting routine business, the committe adjourned.

More of Tobacco.

We have before us a sample of tobacco grown on Mr. W. N. Williams's plantation on the "sand-hills" of 71st. Upon the beautiful golden color and heavy texture of this tobacco, these so-called sand-hills must contain something else besides sand. The fact is, there is a splendid sub-soil to most of our Cumberland county land, which, if properly cultivated, is capable of working wonders. Mr. Williams has long since made a success with cotton and numerous cereal crops, and now he has established the important fact that tobacco, equal to the best grown anywhere in the State, can be raised at a fine profit in this hitherto cotton growing section.

The South Carolina Primaries.

The Democratic primary election for the choice of nominees for Senator and Governor, passed off quietly in our sister state Tuesday Out of 110,000 whites of voting age, probably not more than half took part. Interest centered in the nomination for United States senator. John Gary Evans, the present governor, was Senator Tillman's favorite for the position. His chief competitor was Joseph H. Earle. The returns show that Earle proved a strong competitor of Evans, and has made surprising gains. He carried Tillman's polling place and Tillman's county.

W. H. Ellerbe, who unsuccessfully competed with Evans for the governorship in 1894, is nominated for governor by a large majority.

Wilcox-Small.

Wednesday, at the home of the bride's mother on Haymount, Miss Eugenia Small was united in marriage to Prof. W. A. White, of Raleigh. Dr. Eugene Daniel came down from Raleigh specially to perform the ceremony.

Miss Small who is a charming young lady and greatly beloved by all who know her, met Prof. White in Raleigh where they were both instructors in the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind. Prof. White is the popular and effieient instructor of music in that institution.

The young couple left immediately for Raleigh where they will make their future home.

The OBSERVER extends to them its best wishes for a bright and prosperous future.

Police News.

Alex. Bethune was arrested Monday morning charged with assaulting his sweetheart, Mary Kate Holmes.

Clarence Rogers, colored, came to town this morning, and swore out a warrant against George Pearce for an assault and threat to kill. It seems that he and Pearce had a quarrel in 71st yesterday as to who should walk home with a girl they were both "stuck on." During this quarrel Rogers claims Pearce threatened to shoot him. Constable Maultsby took the warrant, and after obtaining a description of the man wanted, started out. He had not gotten as far as the Armory, when to his surprise he spotted his man walking quietly along. The man spotted the constable too, and took to his heels. It was a beautiful race that ensued, but "Long John" won. After reaching the top of the hill near the Bell place he managed to head off the fugitive, and throwing a pistol in his face caused him to surrender.

A Monster Hawk

Master Bennie McMillan on Tuesday killed a chicken hawk near the Fountainhead, on Haymount that measures 3 feet from wing to wing. It was measured by an OBSERVER reporter. This monster hawk has been the terror of the residents of Haymount for months, and many unsuccessful attempts have been made to kill it. This afternoon, however, little Bennie, who is a crack shot, saw it swoop down upon a neighbors' chickens and carry two away. He grabbed up his gun and followed the direction it took, and it was not long before he brought the winged thief to the ground, with the two chickens tightly grasped in its immense claws.

103 Anniversary F. I. L. I.

The Independent Light Infantry Company celebrated its one hundred and third anniversary by a re-union and target practice as usual; but, this time, we are glad for sentiment's sake to learn, the rendezvous was at the "old camping ground" on Cross Creek. It never seemed to be the thing to change to another place, though we believe changes in the run of the creek had something to do with it.

The 23d of August is the old corps' noted day, but as that falls on Sunday, Monday last, the 24th, was celebrated.

The company is well launched upon its second century, but gathering years have not diminished its vigor and efficiency or its patriotism, nor dimned the ardor of our people's affection for it,

Steady, boys! and remember the old fellows who have gone before you, your fathers, grandfathers and great-grandfathers.

"Shine" Maultsby Shot.

Mr. R. S. Maultsby was shot and wounded Saturday night by a colored boy. The colored boy was walking along Person street making "the night hideous" by blowing a tin whistle, when Mr. Maultsby, who was walking behind him, told him to "shut up." A quarrel ensued, during which the boy drew a revolver, fired it and fled. The ball took effect in Maultsby's left thigh and he sank to the ground. Dr. McNeill was standing on the steps of Maj. McKethan's house, in front of where the shooting occurred, and immediately went to the wounded man's assistance. After probing for the bullet without success, he dressed the wound and had him removed home. Though painful, the wound is not serious. The boy who did the shooting is said to be in the employ of Mr. R. S. Saunders, who lives on the east side of the river. He has not yet been apprehended. During his flight from the scene he ran by Mr. Ed. Fuller, who grabbed him by the arm, but the boy slipped away, leaving the pistol in Mr. Fuller's hand.

One of the "Dispersed Abroad."

It was Dr. Hawks who first used (in the dedication of his History of North Carolina) the term "The Dispersed Abroad," and the Old OBSERVER and P. M. Hale's Raleigh Observer which popularized it. It is now of almost common use.

We are reminded of this by hearing what fine accounts come to us of Rev. Kirkland Huske, who with his charming wife are delightfully domiciled in the Rectory attached to the fine stone Episcopal church at Great Neck, Long Island, and at present are entertaining our venerated Rev. Dr. Huske and his daughter, Mrs. Pearce. Dr. Huske's health is, we learn, made more robust and Mrs. Peace's much improved by the fine air and delightful surroundings of Mr. Kirkland Huske's Long Island home, where they will remain until the 1st of September.

It is pleasant also to know in what delightful lines our young friend's life is cast. His congregation consists largely of millionaires of New York city who have summer homes near by, and who shower attentions upon him and those so fortunate as to be his guests.

Monument Work in 71st.

The function on Hybarts' Hill last Friday afternoon, was a success socially, monumentally and financially, if the brief time for advertising be taken into consideration.

The threatening sky was the only adverse influence, and even that grew brighter in seeming sympathy with the smiling interested faces beneath it.

After being introduced by Mr. J. A. McArthur, whose remarks were easy, graceful and remarkable for their brevity, Mr. J. H. Currie rose and proved himself equal to any occasion, whether it be booming the nomination of a Presidential candidate, or encouraging our women in so great an undertaking as building a Confederate Monument—by delivering an instructive, entertaining address, which charmed his hearers and provoked much applause. So good were his tributes to women, that one gentleman remarked, "I am afraid you all will never get on the ground again." Having been a soldier, Mr. Currie has a fund of anecdotes—real happenings in which he participated—some ludicrous, some pathetic, and all enjoyable. Very touching was his allusion to that great man, who was crowned with roses at Montgomery, who bore the burdens of the chief executive office of a people impoverished by war and contending with overwhelming numbers, who was incarcerated for years, and who, after weary days of disfranchisement, with the stigma of traitor, rebel, attached to his name, died, died as he had lived, without compromising for an instant his manhood, or his duty to the South.

The veterans present appreciated Mr. Currie's eulogy of that polished gentleman and brave soldier of 71st, Capt. John McKellar. Among the members of the Monumental Association who were present, were Mrs. John Broadfoot, President, Mrs. A. S. Huske, Secretary, and Mrs. Robert Strange, Treasurer. The association is indebted to the ladies of 71st who contributed cake; also to Mrs. J. F. Martin for a quantity of delicious grapes. Much of the success and pleasure of the evening was due to the obliging committee of arrangements, Mrs. C. F. McArtan, Misses Janie Vaughn and Alice McQueen, and Messrs. J. M. Williams, J. M. and W. H. Owen.

Gross proceeds about seven dollars.

Tobacco! Tobacco

Why can't we have a tobacco market here as well as Wilson, Rocky Mount, Rockingham and Greenville? We have been harping on this for a long time and we are going to keep at it till we succeed. Eight million pounds were marketed last year at Wilson, seven million at Rocky Mount, and over six million at Greenville. At 10 cents a pound, you can see what a pile of ready cash that puts afloat in those communities, which are also cotton towns like Fayetteville.

Mr. W. J. McDonald exhibited Thursday to an OBSERVER reporter a sample of the ten thousand pounds cured by him on his Wakulla farm this season. The sample was of tobacco worth 40 cents per pound, and all of that grade will have to be sent to Danville or other leading markets to find a buyer. It looked to us like the finest grade of Virginia tobacco—golden in color and stout in texture. Wakulla is just across the line in Robeson county. In Cumberland we have several pioneers of the movement for renewing the cultivation of tobacco, viz: Messrs. W. N. and R. L. Williams and others.

There is no doubt of their success, they say it is assured.

The F. I. L. I. Celebration.

The rain Monday afternoon had no terrors for the sturdy members of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company. This historic organization has been used to performing its duty for the last 103 years, whether in fair or foul weather, whether in peace or in war. It was the day on which they were to celebrate their 103d anniversary, and that was enough. The occasion needed no artificial incentive, it was an inspiration in itself.

The company returned to its old shooting ground on the banks of Cross Creek, a stream that teems with memories of almost a hundred similar occasions. To the banks of this lovely stream the F. I. L. I. marched yesterday afternoon and there its members vied with each other in marksmanship. The contestants were divided into four classes: Classes A, B and C, of the active members of the company and the veterans.

The prize in Class A was won by Capt. E. L. Pemberton on a score of 22 out of a possible 25; The prize in Class B by C. B. Ledbetter, on a score of 17; Class C, by Walter MacRae, on a score of 17; veterans' class, Hon. John G. Shaw, score 12 out of possible 15. After the shooting the company and the veterans marched back to the armory, where the fun began.

The prizes, which were then delivered by Mr. W. H. Pope, one of Fayetteville's popular young attorneys, in a few well chosen and gracefully delivered words, were as follows:

To Class A, a handsome silver pitcher and the Knott medal. To Class B, a beautiful pitcher. To Class C, a beautiful Onyx clock, and to the Veterans class, a silver mounted walking cane.

After the delivery of the prizes the spacious armory was turned into a banquet hall, and amidst a flow of wit and speech making the good things soon begin to disappear. It was a most enjoyable occasion.

Long live the glorious old Independent Company!

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Your Boy Won't Live a Month.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill St., South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had Lung trouble, following Typhoid Malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with the doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy won't live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for Lung trouble. Trial Bottles Free at B. E. Sedberry & Sons drug store.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Pills. A trial will convence you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Sons, druggists.

Fifty Years Ago.

This is the stamp that the letter bore
Which carried the story far and wide,
Of certain cure for the loathsome sore
That bubbled up from the tainted tide
Of the blood below. And 'twas Ayer's name
And his sarsaparilla, that all now know,
That was just beginning its fight of fame
With its cures of 50 years ago.

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is the original sarsaparilla. It has behind it a record for cures unequalled by any blood purifying compound. It is the only sarsaparilla honored by a medal at the World's Fair of 1893. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record:

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With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded any other proprietary medicine. This is simply because it possesses greater merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy

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Reduction made for two or more from one family.

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The 7th Grade will be composed of the pupils who were in the Sixth Grade last year and any others who wish to go. It will be known as a "pay grade." $10.00 for full term, payable monthly in advance. Parents and Guardians should see Mr. McLean and arrange for entering pupils.
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THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT CHICAGO JULY 9, 1896.

PREAMBLE—AGAINST CENTRALIZATION.

We, the Democrats of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to the essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual system of government established by the founders of this Republic of Republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the Constitution.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Federal Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad; and the prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We, therefore, denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in derogation of the Constitution; and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for dues to the United States shall be issued by the government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin.

THE TARIFF.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the Government honestly and economically administered.

We denounce as disturbing to business the Repubican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

THE INCOME TAX.

Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this deision by the Supreme Court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress, in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, of which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the Government.

PROTECTION FOR LABOR.

We hold that the most efficient way to protect American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories; and, as labor creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights.

We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.

RAILROAD TRUSTS AND POOLS.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

ECONOMY IN FEDERAL EXPENDITURES.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a Democratic Government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

HOME RULE.

We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which Federal Judges in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of the citizens become at once legislators, judges and executioners; and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate and now pending in the House of Representatives relative to contempts in Federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT.

No discrimination should be indulged by the Government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

PENSIONS.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease or disability before enlistment.

THE TERRITORIES.

We favor the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens. We recommend that the Territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said Territory.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Monroe doctrine, as originally declared and as interpreted by succeeding Presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States and must at all times be maintained.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

LIFE TENURES.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office and such an administration of the Civil-Service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

NO THIRD TERM.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this Republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years, and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our Government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office.

TTE GREAT WATERWAYS.

The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide water. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to need aid of the Government such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

THE NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted at Raleigh, June 25, 1896.

The following is a correct copy of the North Carolina Platform:

WHEREAS, The Democratic party had its birth in Jefferson's great contest against the centralization of the powers of the Federal Government, and in behalf of the strict construction of the Federal Constitution embodied in the Tenth Amendment thereto, in which all powers not delegated to it were expressly reserved to the States respectively, or to the people; and

Whereas, The Republican party has ever been a party of centralization:

Resolved, That we appeal to the people to observe this fundamental difference between the Democratic party and its traditional enemy in respect to the powers of the central Government; That the Constitution recognizes gold and silver as the primary or redemption money of these States; and, That, in the words of the Democratic national platform of 1884, "we believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss."

We favor, independently of other nations, the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold without discrimination against either, at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1; and we condemn the system which in time of peace, with millions of silver bullion lying in the treasury, has forced the Government within two years to issue nearly $212,000,000 in bonds. We condemn the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in following the Republican precedent of paying the obligations of the Government in gold, which were specifically made payable in coin.

We hereby instruct our delegates to the National convention, both as to platform and candidates, to advocate and vote as a unit, unflinchingly and at all hazzards, for the restoration of silver, and otherwise to act in obedience to the letter and spirit of the principles herein enunciated. We further instruct our delegates, State and district, to use all their efforts to abrogate the two thirds rule, if necessary to secure the nomination of a candidate in complete, in hearty and in known accord with the principles herein enunciated by us.

We warn the people against the threatened combined evils of the gold standard and the McKinley tariff. These twin monsters go hand in hand in their mission of destruction, drawing the very sustenance from the body of the people, and concentrating all wealth and power in the hands of the few.

We denounce the McKinley tariff and all other forms of protective tariff legislation, and favor a constitutional tariff for revenue only.

We favor the repeal of the unconstitutional tax of ten per cent. on State banks of issue.

We declare ourselves in favor of a graduated income tax in order that wealth may bear its due proportion of the burden of supporting the Government, and we favor an immediate amendment of the constitution of the United States, authorizing its levy and collection in express terms, leaving nothing for judicial construction.

We are unalterably opposed to all legislation by which monopolies and trusts are created and fostered. We insist upon the faithful execution of the existing laws against the same and upon such further legislation as may be necessary for their suppression.

STATE AFFAIRS.

We point with pride to the economic and stainless administration of the State Government whenever Democracy has been in power.

We favor the enactment of such an election law as will secure the purity of the ballot.

We favor the continuance of the system of education established by the Democratic party and pledge ourselves to its increased efficiency as the condition of the people and public revenues may justify.

We favor the prompt, just and impartial administration of the criminal law of the State, and we point with pride to the fact that a Democratic Legislature first enacted a law against lynching and that the faithful execution of the same has virtually suppressed that crime.

We cordially invite all men, regardless of former political associations, to unite with us in a fight to the finish for free silver, for lower taxes, for higher prices for agricultural products and labor, for the economical administration of the Government and for the freedom and individual sovereignty of the American citizen.

We declare our belief that the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people of North Carolina depend on the defeat of the Republican State ticket in the coming election.

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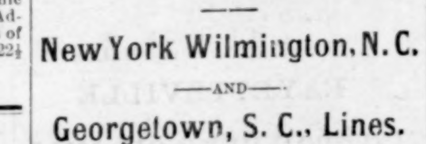

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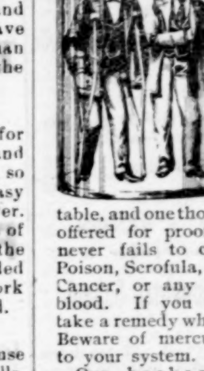

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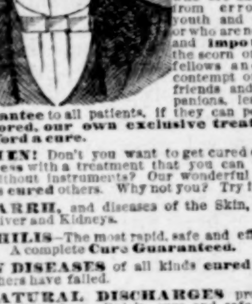

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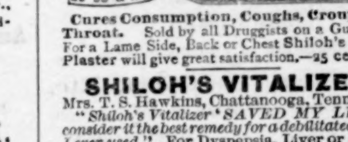

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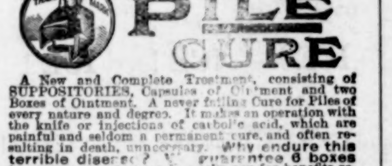

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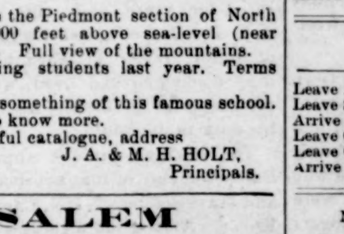

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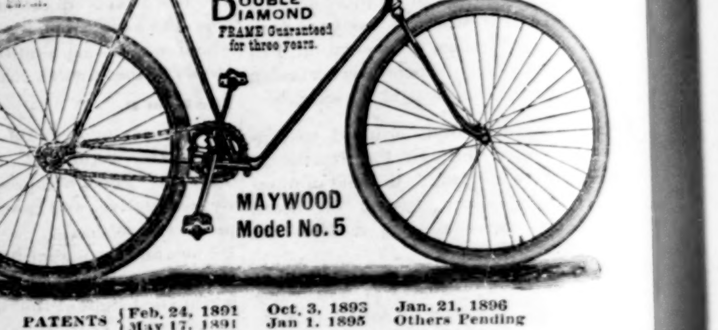

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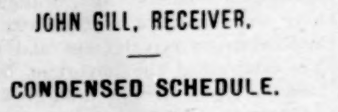

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect August 23d, 1896.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:35 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10.45 "
Leave Fayetteville,	11:05 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	11:15 "
Leave Sanford,	12:40 p m
Leave Climax,	2:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:08 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:15 "
Leave Stokesdale,	4:02 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:32 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:38 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:12 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:3 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a m
Leave Rural Hall,	11:09 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:37 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p m
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:45 a. m
Arrive Maxton,	9:45 "
Leave Maxton,	9:50 "
Leave Red Springs,	10:15 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10:53 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	11:10

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:43 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:00 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:10 "
Leave Maxton,	6:15 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday
Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Except Sunday
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	4:05 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23, Daily.	No. 35, Daily.		No. 41, Daily.	
	A. M.	P. M.	......	A. M.	......
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	......	......	......
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	......	......	......
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	......			......
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	......	6 00	......
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	......	......	......
Leave Selma....	2 53	......	......	......	......
Lv. Fayetteville	4 31	12 53	......	......	......
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	......	......	......

	No. 47 Daily.				
	P. M.			A. M.	......
Leave Wilson...	2 08	......	......	6 35	......
Leave Goldboro.	2 55	......	......	7 20	......
Leave Magnolia.	4 02	......	......	8 29	......
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30	......	......	10 00	
	P. M.			A M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78, Daily.		No. 32, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.	
	A. M.	......	P. M.		
Leave Florence	8 15	......	7 15	......	......
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	......	9 19	......	......
Leave Selma....	12 32	......	......	......	......
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	......	11 15	......	......
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	......	...	......	......
	P. M.				

	No. 48 Daily.				
	A. M.			P. M.	......
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20	......	......	7 00	......
Leave Magnolia	10 56	......	......	8 31	......
Leave Goldsboro	12 05	......	......	9 40	......
Arrive Wilson..	1 00	......	......	10 27	......

	No. 78 Daily.		No. 32 Daily.		
	P. M.	......	P M.	P. M.	......
Leave Wilson...	1 30	......	11 20	10 32	......
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	......	12 02	11 15	......
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	......	......	......	......
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	......	12 02	......	......
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	......	12 54	....	......
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrives Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M, Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

J. R. KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen'l Sup't.

T. M. EMMERSON, Traffic Manager.